

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On page 1, please amend the Title as follows:

METHODS OF FORMING A NEBULIZING CATHETER SYSTEM AND
METHODS OF USE AND MANUFACTURE

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 13 at line 36 as follows:

As shown in FIG. 2A, the nebulizing catheter 20 is composed of a shaft 38 having a main section 39 and a distal section 40. In the main shaft section 39 of the nebulization catheter, the liquid and gas lumens 33 and 34 have a larger size than in the distal shaft section 40. For example, in the main shaft section 39, the liquid and gas lumens each may have an inner diameter (I.D.) of approximately 0.010 to 0.030 inches. At a most proximal end where the main shaft section 39 connects to the manifold 24, the lumens may be even larger. In the distal shaft section 40, the liquid and gas lumens taper to a much smaller I.D. with the liquid lumen approximately 0.002 to 0.008 inches or even smaller and the gas lumen 0.002 to 0.020 inches. In a preferred embodiment, the liquid and gas orifices 35 and 36 are less than 0.125 inches apart, and more preferably less than 0.030 inches apart, and in a most preferred embodiment less than 0.001 inches apart. In a nebulizing catheter having an overall length of 45 cm, the main shaft section 39 may be approximately 25 cm and the distal shaft section 40 may be approximately 20 cm. Also, although the liquid and gas lumens are shown to be side by side in FIG. 2A, they may also be constructed to have an coaxial or other arrangement. Further, although the main shaft section 39 is shown to be of a uniform diameter and profile, alternatively it may also have a tapered diameter and profile such that the entire shaft 38 is tapered along its length.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26 at line 25 as follows:

Referring to FIG. 10, there is shown a tip configuration for a nebulizing catheter 112. The nebulizing catheter 112 may be either a stand alone-type of nebulizing

catheter, similar to the catheters shown in FIGS. 6 and 10, or may be incorporated into an endotracheal tube either removably, as in FIGS. 1-5, or non-removably. In the embodiment of FIG. 10, the nebulizing catheter 112 has a coaxial configuration. Specifically, the nebulizing catheter 112 includes an outer tubular member 116 defining a lumen 120 and an inner tubular member 124 also defining a lumen 128. The inner tubular member 124 is located in the lumen 120 of the outer tubular member 116. According to the embodiment shown FIG. 6, pressurized gas is conveyed in the annular region defined between the inner and outer tubular members. Liquid medication is conveyed in the lumen 128 of the inner member 124. As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 10, a distal end of the outer tubular member 116 is approximately adjacent to a distal end of the inner tubular member 124. In the embodiment of FIG. 10, the outer tubular member 116 has an outer diameter (O.D.) of approximately 0.008 inches and an I.D. of approximately 0.006 inches. The inner tubular member 124 has an O.D. of approximately 0.003 inches and I.D. of approximately 0.0015 inches. Both the inner tubular member 124 and the outer tubular member 116 have larger dimensions proximal of the distal tip portion. Along a main shaft portion proximal of the distal tip, the outer tubular member 116 has an O.D. of approximately 0.115 inches and an I.D. of 0.080 inches and the inner tubular member 124 has an O.D. of approximately 0.060 inches and an I.D. of 0.050 inches.